





The trouble with symbols, of course, is that we can. Humpty-Dumpty-like, interpret them to mean almost anything we please. One becomes acutely aware of this while reading M. Diel's *Le Symbolisme dans la mythologie grecque*. For him the mythic hero is "la représentation de la poussée évolutive, la personnification de l'élan spiritualisant". Dædalus symbolizes "l'intellect perversi, la pensée affectivement aveugle". Bellerophon's winged steed represents "l'insinuation créatrice et l'élévation réelle". Chaos in the *Theo-*

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cns such as these is that they  
 be subjected to any of the  
 testing criteria: they create  
 unwork symbolic and associative  
 is they go along. The situation  
 is worse confused by the fact  
 their authors tend to dress them  
 the trappings of conventional  
 ship (Mr. Lindsay's document-  
 looks most impressive until  
 gins to examine it. In detail, it  
 before extremely hard to dis-  
 many of the assertions made;  
 thrown back on the appeal to  
 plausibility. As a criticism

UTSCHER: *Stalln. A Political Biography.* 661pp.  
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The new edition carries a narrative from the end of its original stopping-place, Stalin's death. The biography in form, first published almost 15 years ago in the last decade of his life, has stood up remarkably, and has 'enjoyed an ever-increasing revival'.

Lukhachevsky. On reflection, a remarkable bow little Khrush-

were innocent of the crimes on them had long been the opinion, at any rate outside the Union. Khrushchev's list

The ambiguous situation by the revelations, and by

Neither Mr. Richardson nor Bell was able to make much use of Tibetan archives, a fact which put them at a disadvantage, at least in terms of the weight of critical apparatus they could bring to bear, in the face of Chinese scholars demonstrating the strength of the bonds that had tied Tibet to China. A good example of the pro-Chinese school is Li Tien-sheng's *The Historical Status of Tibet*, published in 1956. Here the great riches of Chinese historiography are dredged to bring up evidence that Tibet for more than two centuries, with the exception of brief periods, has been under some form of Chinese suzerainty. The events filter to us only from non-Tibetan sources, however. Tsepun W. D. Shakabpa's work is of the greatest importance. For example, we have here for the first time an account of the deliberations of the Tibetan Cabinet, the Kashag, and the Tibetan parliament, the Tsongdu, in 1903 on the eve of the advance to Lhasa of the British expeditionary force under the command of Francis Younghusband. Again, there are some interesting sidelights on the Tibetan attitude towards the Simla Conference of 1913-14 in which an attempt was made by the Government of

devoted to the circumstances surrounding the fourteenth Dalai Lama's decision to escape to India in 1959.

For a more detailed, intensely personal, account of Chinese feeling in Tibet in 1959 exodus there is Chöpa's narrative, *Burnt in the Gyam Trunpa* is a Tibetan's account of high-ranking Incarnation of high rank just twenty years old when he fled India at the time of the 14th Dalai Lama's escape. His narrative document which fills in bare bones of Tsepun Shakabpa's history.

An Austrian journalist, Kurt Knoebel, was the first to have seen and filmed the Vietcong and North Vietnamese withdrawing from one side of the battle and to have been in action with the Americans in the same area shortly afterwards. He is not the first non-Communist to have been shown a fortified Vietcong village in the Saigon region, but he is one of the first to have seen the Ho Chi Minh trail, and his book gives an illuminating account of it. As Bernard Fall says in the introduction, there are errors that could have been avoided "by somewhat more digging than is usually feasible for a journalist under fire." But they can be excused in such a vivid and readable piece of reporting by an author so much evident courage.

"I told him, 'first learn what  
 Communism really is from us  
 during interrogation, in prison camps  
 in the re-education' courses. And  
 give a few of them to go for it." How  
 do the Vietcong keep the people on  
 their side? "The simplicity and  
 precision with which the Commun-  
 ist propagandists treat prisoners  
 of interest to peasants makes  
 time and is highly effective." Fur-  
 thermore: "Important are the many  
 anti-imperialism, anti-  
 Americanism, anti-racial and above  
 all, anti-Vietnamese. The Vietcong gain  
 loyalty because so often they are the  
 only source of political education."  
 It is reminded of a recent com-  
 munication on a Communist lesson else-  
 where that the explanation impressed  
 the people because nobody

Vietcong. He is also equally  
 aware of the change in the nature of the  
 struggle, its place at the end of  
 1965, regarding it as a change of  
 American policy from unlimited aid  
 to limited war, followed by the major  
 military commitment of North Viet-  
 nam, and about the issue now,  
 however it arose:

The rebellion in South Viet-Nam was  
 originally a popular uprising against  
 Diem's government. But today it is  
 clear that the South Vietnamese rebel  
 organizations do not have the final word  
 and the Viet-Cong struggle prevails in  
 the U.S. and Saigon. For the Communists,  
 the course of the war is being deter-  
 mined by North Viet-Nam, and for  
 North Viet-Nam by China. The issue  
 in South Viet-Nam is no longer the  
 Vietcong, but that arising from  
 Chinese Communist ideas of world  
 revolution.

fighting because they have  
 matter of fact way. That  
 they do what they are told  
 yet this war means nothing  
 they're doing a job, that's

This is not an accurate  
 book: it is clear enough  
 sad heart of this detached  
 observer. He views both  
 with compassion, however  
 on their characters rather than  
 technical odds that be-  
 assessment. The military  
 the guerrillas may now win  
 he says, but the political  
 Vietcong may be equally

The United States may suc-  
 curbing the Vietcong, but  
 end, of winning it politically  
 communists in China say that

author's experience, the discussions with the Vietcong in the jungle, the guerrilla wars can long lie then erupt again at a

Mr. Knoeb is the fl  
from u country which is  
ested party to the conf

though he barely mentions this: Bullets from a machine-gun whistled

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## METHOD







JOHN BRONK: *Poland's Politics: Idealism vs. Realism*. 316pp. Harvard University Press. London: Oxford University Press. £4.

the German war-time effort to develop a heavy water moderated atomic bomb. This has been fully described elsewhere and Hahn's only contribution would have been his work on fission products. One of Hahn's legacies independently discovered neptunium—which decays into plutonium—first found by the Berkeley group.

seen and S. Flügge, a worker in the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, published a paper "Can the Energy Content of Atomic Nuclei be Utilized in Technology?" This together with parallel publication in France no doubt led to the formation of the German wartime Atomic Energy project.

During the period 1933-39 the Nazis made great difficulties for Jewish scientists, and Lise Meitner was fortunate in escaping to Holland. Hahn describes the Ministerial objection to the memorial service to Fritz Haber - the great chemist who had done so much for the German effort in the First World War. Hahn saw that "this showed that during the early years of the Hitler regime some resistance - minor to be sure - was still possible. At a somewhat later date no such possibility remained." However, Hahn was throughout these years a consistent opponent of the Nazis as we knew from his visits to Cambridge.

During the 1939-45 war Hahn worked mainly on the properties of the numerous products of fission, discovering about 100 radio isotopes of twenty-five different elements. All these results were published.

published during the war. When the United States-United Kingdom Canadian results were published in November, 1946, about 170 radio isotopes of thirty-six different elements were described. Hahn's contributions were comparable in spite of his relatively weak neutron sources.

Hahn records that on April 1945, a small detachment of American and British soldiers accompanied by a tank appeared in Tübingen, Württemberg, where Hahn had been after the bombing of his town. Hahn was "invited" to accompany them and was joined by Max Lane, Heisenberg, von Weizsäcker and Gerlach and conveyed to a beautiful country house near the bridge. Hahn says that the distinguished company was "very well treated", though their conversations were recorded, and showed that the Germans were not prepared

news of the atomic bomb explosion over Nagasaki and Hiroshima. He had not apparently believed that explosive chain reaction could be achieved and had worked only on the controlled chain reaction in heavy water; the "boiler" of the Anglo-French-Canadian project.

Hahn was deeply distressed by the atomic bomb explosion for which he felt a personal responsibility. After the war he became a convinced opponent of atomic weapons.

He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1945 and was President of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society soon to be transformed into the Max Planck Society. Hahn considered that it was a lucky coincidence that he could contribute to the rehabilitation of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society and the development of its successor. For this, German authorities owe him a great debt.

They were agreed that an independent Poland would have to be protected. Some sought this reassurance by armed uprisings as in 1830-1831 and 1944, while others hoped to lead the nation on the road to independence by a policy of cooperation with the occupying power or powers. The latter was the policy of the Poles in the nineteenth century and it does today cooperation with the West.

Present-day Poland shows indeed the most extreme form of nationalism in the dissident Catholic movement of the ex-Fascist Boleslaw Piasecki. "We are against America," proclaimed one of his lieutenants, "because we think she is going to be defeated in the coming struggle. We

**ABC OF MARX**  
ELLEN PROPPER MICKIEWICZ : *Soviet*  
Party Adult Instruction System  
The organization of an adult political instruction system in the Soviet

Union goes back to the early 1920s. Since then it has been regarded as a mainstay of the regime, both as a means of inculcating the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism in students of all ages whose general education has frequently not progressed beyond primary levels, and also as a method of persuading the broad masses of the population to join in the fulfillment of Communist Party resolutions and decisions.

As a system it has had its ups and downs. In the Stalin period there was emphasis on a cut-and-dried, dogmatic reiteration of the Party

The party must rejuvenate itself to perform its leading role."

While the tradition of realism is pro-Russian, recognizing the power of Russia to shape the destiny of Poland, the tradition of idealism is pro-Western and hence anti-Russian. In the nineteenth century the romantics hoped to re-establish the Polish Republic with the aid of the western powers. After all, Napoleon had recreated Poland in the form of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. In 1944 the Polish government in exile, conscious though it was that the support of the west was fast slipping away, still expressed the hope that the United States and Britain would take an active part in

## KISM-LENINISM

to strengthen it: indeed, for those who wonder how the Soviet Communist Party, with a membership amounting to roughly only a twentieth of the entire population, makes its writ run so smoothly over the whole vast territory, the existence of this system provides a large part of the answer.

Mrs. Mickiewicz, who is a lecturer in political science at Yale University, has delved thoroughly into appropriate sources, from *Pravda* to *Panitsky's Zhizn*, and has produced a careful analysis of the structure of the system, in all its changing aspects.

Such an interpretation of Polish history, brilliant and instructive though it may be, is not without its flaws. The Polish Republic had been resurrected by the effort of Polish soldiers and western aid. The frontiers of Poland in the east had been fixed by the Polish peacemakers in Paris, but by the Polish sword. It was sometimes overlooked that this resurrection had only been possible because of the simultaneous defeat by the Polish arms of the three other partitioning powers. In 1939 the Polish ambassador in France wrote that the fate of Europe depended on the policies of Poland "not less than on those of the other great powers".

though it may be, comes with its measure of unreality. The terms realism and romanticism belong properly to literature: positivism and idealism to philosophy. Professor Brumke's analysis itself proves their inapplicability to politics. He is himself a realist, but one who tempers his realism with a grain of idealism.

idealism. His views come nearest to those of Stanislaw Stomma, one of the major theorists of the Catholic Znak group. Mr. Stomma has said that realism "does not discard idealistic objectives, but strives to promote them so far as historical circumstances permit". In the final chapter of the book, subtitled "The Synthesis", Professor Brumke quotes a physiologist to the effect that in human beings as in a nation history has any strong tendency continues to the stage of disaster. Before the extremity is reached corrective forces are

Having said all this, one wonders what all the fuss was about as the difference between the two seems hardly to exist. Professor Bromberg

The policy of realism pursued by the Margrave Alexander Wiehpolaski in the last century, or that of Roman Dmowski in the two decades before the First World War, bore remarkably little fruit. Only in the Austria

provinces of Poland was its success in fulfilling an example which Professor Bromke does not use. In the First World War it was the policy of idealism that triumphed. In the Second World War the Polish exile government also followed the tradition of idealism. But till the German invasion of Russia it was not in a position to make a choice. The Soviets had together with the Germans put an end to Polish independence. In the forests of Kutyń they had murdered several thousand Polish officers. Even the Polish

religion exiles in London, the Czechoslovaks, warned them of the dangers of not accepting reality and themselves pointed the way of realism in the treaty that Beneš negotiated in Moscow in 1943. This did not prevent the extinction of Czechoslovak parliamentary democracy five years later.

Professor Bromke does not really explain why the Poles now seem to be following in the tradition of realism. During the elections of January, 1957, Gomulka warned the Polish people that to turn against the candidates of the Communist Party was tantamount to "renouncing Poland from the map of Europe." In the ten years since then, Poland has been

years since then the situation has changed. Gomulka is himself a realist in his relations with the Church and the peasants. In his relations with the Soviet Union he has conducted his policies with a mixture of realism and Marxism. But then Marxism belongs to the tradition of idealism or romanticism. Marx and Engels

Although Professor Bronkie is very confused and confusing about the terms which he uses so often in his book, *Poland's Politics* is a fascinating study full of valuable and unusual information. It is a pity that he does not deal with the Church, though he deals with groups which stand in alliance to it. Yet the Catholic Church, both inside Poland and outside it, is an exponent of the tradition of realism.

## Origins of the Medieval World

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Mr. Leithbridge's direct observations are of interest and value. His comments, like good table-talk, are lively, wide-ranging, imprecise and entertaining. In fact his new volume is as easy to read, as muddled, as maddening and as full of stimulating incidental sidelights as any of its predecessors. The general confusion is all the more irritating because so much of it is the result of his constant, complacent refusal to read any other author.

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chosen field than the work of Dunne, published some thirty years ago now. If he had not insulated himself from the knowledge of later research and discussion he would, of course, have had the inconvenience of choosing another title for his book, since though very nice is still obscure about both extra-sensory perception and dowsing, light is beginning to be thrown on certain aspects of both. But he would also have come upon the explanation of some of his enigmas.

For instance, experiments with migrating birds carried out in a planetarium have shown conclusively that certain species at any rate navigate by the position of the stars rather than by following any such mysterious beam as he postulates. On the other hand Lorus and Margery Milne, among others, examining the behaviour of mammals, fish, molluscs and insects, have demonstrated their susceptibility not only to colours and sounds far beyond the human

yards (stride lengths) is in harmony with the macrocosm or master scale while centimetres are "an unworldly scale" (but perhaps French feet are shorter than English ones). These twelve deeps wasps are red and yellow for symbolic reasons: their colours are a warning, a "pendulum rate" for yellow is sunno ns that for danger land, by way, for "femininity", and a pendulum rate for black coincides with the dark danger zone.

that I can't do, by a sense that  
 of reasoning he concludes that  
 berries of deadly nightshade  
 black because they are poisonous  
 but then why are they black  
 (black 7); but his flower is purple  
 for which the pendulum may  
 be the same as that for safety, be-  
 cause belladonna is used for the eye.  
 belladonna, belladonna induces a  
 purrny ocular paralysis which  
 convenient for diagnostic purposes  
 non conducive, so the medical  
 thought, to beauty, is not in itself  
 particularly safe.

It will be plain that Mr. Leconte  
 does not think clearly. He did say  
 moreover, define his terms and  
 such words as "natural," "accu-  
 and so on without ever making  
 effort to say what he means by  
 though he differentiates between the  
 sphere of material objects and the  
 world of the mind. This he illustrates  
 with a fourth definition, which  
 with a "noo-dimension" of the  
 appears the inaccuracy of the  
 oooks, for instance - relatively to  
 a Church.

[illegible]

...the latter part of 1964, just before his removal from power, the commitment in adult education courses to all types, from the so-called Evening Universities of Marxism-Leninism to the seminars and study circles prevailing within particular industrial enterprises and collectives, had reached the staggering total of 30 million, four-fifths of the students being non-party members. Since then there has been a drastic retrenchment. The successors to Khrushchev clearly feel that quality should come before quantity and it

estimated that the present enrolment figure is no more than about 2 million, the vast majority of them now being party members. This severe curtailment is intended

## RUSSIA AT

MRS M. THOMPSON: *Russia, 1919-1929*. Princeton University Press. £4 12s.

At the conference tables at Paris in 1919 Russia was the unwanted guest whose absence constantly made itself felt. A review of the changing and varied attitudes of the peace conference to Russia is an attractive sub-title. The documentation of the conference is already vast, and there is still more to come. The main novelty in Mrs. Thompson's bibliography are unpublished memoirs and papers of American participants and observers, and of several leading émigré Russians, who played their ineffectual role in the corridors of diplomacy.

It cannot be said that these  
went much to the aid of the  
picture. Nobody, while  
the recent betrayal of the Allies  
was in the air, could compromise  
himself by professing any sympathy  
for the Bolsheviks. Wilson combined  
the desire for a just peace with  
a vision with a realistic sense of  
reconciliation of anything but  
the break-up of the old Russia  
into "The French would never  
let their minds wander the  
direction of a resignation of the Russian  
Empire to a *capitulation* of lesser  
powers between Russia and Germany  
which recognized the full rights  
of intervention and struggled in vain  
to maintain itself to the extinction  
of the Russian Empire and their  
rights as European powers. The  
peace and the recognition of  
national and racial equality.

cult to be enlivening with such theme. This defect could perhaps have been overcome if she had concentrated less on purely organizational details and devoted more space to the subject-matter of adult political instruction lectures. It would be interesting to know, for example, how the Soviet Government's handling of the crisis like the Cuban confrontation was explained and justified to the rank and file through these channels. At times, it is, *Soviet Political School* minutes to be seen as a useful but limited footnote to the much wider world of human society. The Soviet Communist Party mouth-

Unfortunatly Mr. Thompson, irreproachable expositor of fact does not carry his analysis very far. The story, he remarks, is one "of confusion, frustration and failure" and there on the whole he is content to leave it. There is still room for study which would attempt to assess the whole problem of the relations of the west to the Russian revolution in the light of the failure of the peace conference to confront it as a significant phenomenon. Of the figures who fill across these pages, two stand out—from their sharply oppos-

points of view—as men of stature and understanding, Herbert Hoover discovered that the way to stem the tide of Bolshevism was by channeling the vast material resources of the United States into aid for those who might otherwise be engulfed, at the same time helping to solve the characteristic American problem of over-population and poverty. Which proved to be a beacon for the United States foreign policy for decades to come. Lloyd George almost alone, had a fleeting vision of the durability and significance of the Russian revolution as an historic event with which it was necessary to come to terms, but lacked the strength—or the courage to impose unpopular courses on others. Wilson had his own peculiar picture of the world, and stubbornly insisted that internal facts into its path that

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of ideas concerning policy during the latter p. Maemillan. 30a.

must do our duty as

have favoured this  
ing itself in a concert  
t, greatly admiring his  
asilereagh, he might  
for a holy alliance.  
et his face against was  
ent with a part of  
one of the alliances by  
y the continent was di-  
ary also argued—and  
nt of this point gives a  
Mr. Howard's narra-  
uncertainties of party  
made it impossible for  
e herself down by alli-  
ort the alliance by arms  
circumstances at an un-

and rescues from disem-  
a person whom he calls  
"Thomas Hedderwick."  
a short time Liberal  
Wick Burghs and after-  
d London police court  
In 1898 Hedderwick de-  
struction of all treaties involv-  
engagement, guarantee or  
in regard to the  
r government of  
country. The parlia-  
ment took six months to  
was curious. It seemed  
that treaties were com-  
mon things, including the  
Portuguese overseas terri-  
tories. The maintenance of the Greek  
debt above all the indepen-  
dence of the country. Several people,  
Mr Charles Dilke, had  
our obligations to  
the 1839 Treaty on  
that memories of it had  
n". At an earlier date  
himself, influenced as  
paramount feeling of the

"A scrap of paper"? Howard pertinently commented Britain really recognized the obligation to it was scarcely logical in her policy of isolation. Yet enough it was the treaty dim and only "a signa- paper", which, in 1914, con- nation from dreams of to war.

tion, though an inevitable of the team, strikes one as a phrasemaker and pindill, an a man with deeply dug convictions.

On the other hand, emerges the tests, both as a writer man deliberately trying to standards; and Principal n simply earns his place: he Professor Hale points out,

possible to speculate about  
St. Temple, Swift, Boling-  
broke, fill an important gap  
Clarendon and Gibbon  
Professor Hale leaps  
over. In the nine-  
teenth century the formidable John  
Round, who demolished  
and laid foundations for  
the study of feudalism, which

which is under-represented in comparison with the Victorians, might have been made of Charles and G. M. Young, and of Count of Namier himself is lacking in depth. Finally Hale might have considered the biographical contribution of John Addington Symonds, and of Yeatman in a work which, though uncited as a joke, has had a profound and lasting influence on the study of history. Since 1966

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of a disjunction between the high and social reform loses much meaning. Social Reform, writes, "was, first Gandhi, 'applied religion' and the masses and what he was saying, derived a substantial impact of the generating social reform is in the nationalist movement, which taken the form it did take has been no basis for in the last value system.

Professor Haimendorf's closely argued contribution to his discussion of nationalism closes the book with a plea for the quest for merit among the Hindu societies. As Mayur pointed out in *New Survey*, a recent review of the book, the cardinal value of Professor Haimendorf's study is that it provides a factual basis for morality, a fiction about philosophy, a means to obtain a cross-cultural understanding of the various systems of the author. He has offered a more convincing and clear justification for his argument than simply differentiating the two as distinct from his description tends to lose conviction.

But the book remains a study of a neglected aspect of Asian social anthropology. It is eminently suited to undertake the salutary influence of its own of the subjective bias of the polingist studying morality in the book. *Morals and Social Reform* undoubtedly suggest valuable to anyone intrigued by the

clear guidance to those who are engaged in rights and duties. As such, it can be discussed vividly to life, and a discussion of its significance to a new level.

**AMONG THE JATS**

**M. C. PRADHAN:** *The Indian System of the Jath of India*. 275pp. Oxford University Press. 37s. 6d.

This detailed study of the socio-political organization current in the *khap* (clan area) and clan system of the Kasshyap clan of the Muzaffarnagar District is of great value. As Professor W. H. Haimendorf points out in his foreword, there have been many studies of individual Indian castes; these are useful as they throw light on inter-caste relations and attitudes; they fail to take account of the spread of caste life over an immense caste-men together over an immense area of hundreds of square miles. This pioneering study in this branch of anthropological investigation is represented by Professor J. Dumont's book on the Kallakurichi Tamils; Dr. Pradhan is the first writer in English to adopt this technique. To the couple of investigations he came across a number of things which were remarkably different from the nature of Jath political organization, for example, milious of meetings go back as far as 100 years. Dr. Pradhan's description and analysis of traditional judicial procedures, illustrated by case-studies, show for the first time the

Though Herr Braunthal records these activities, he does not dig very deep. He has written a moving memoir filled with personal knowledge and anecdotal quotes culled from mainly published (labeled) letters and speeches. We did not cover much about his subjects' characters, less about their achievements: here, for anyone with nostalgia for hansom cabs on the Ringstrasse, is *Sozialdenkmal* und *Schulgäher*. This is a pity. We need to know much more of what made Austro-Marxism tick and Herr Braunthal is one of the few survivors who can tell us.

**G IT UP**  
with. 180pp. MacGibbon and Kee  
*Says Johnny Angelo.* 191pp. Secker

nant. It is a pity that there is so little about actually playing jazz in this book. Benny Griffin is obviously one of the few people sufficiently qualified to describe how a jazz musician develops or fails to develop.

The story of Nik Cohn's tedious and mucky fantasy such as it is differs only in its intensity of unpleasantness from such other pop epics as *Myself for Fame* and *All Night Stand*. One entire chapter is devoted to the hero, aged nine, catching flea and terling their wings off, keeping them till they rot, then feeding them to his pet budgie, then smooing the budgie to death, then feeding it to his pet cat, which is then poisoned by his sisters. This gratuitous seasonalism goes on throughout the whole book. Characters are forever stabbing or razor-slashing each other, heating each other to a pulp, or vomiting. The reader may feel inclined to share the latter activity.





## Art and Architecture

GILES, MARGARET. *Hampshire Churches*. 172pp. Winchester: Whitton Publications, 21s.

Hampshire churches are here grouped in fifteen regions each prefaced by a sketch-map for the help of tourists in the county with an interest in church architecture and furnishings. Based on a recent survey, the book has much more information about these churches than would be found in the guidebooks, and those with special interests will appreciate the classified lists of particular features—armour, brasses, medieval tiles, murals and so on—with their location. A well-designed and attractively illustrated book which covers some new ground.

Josef Herman: *Paintings and Drawings*. Introduction by Edwin Mullins. 45pp. 31 plates. Evelyn Adams and Mackay, £10s.

This book provides a representative selection from Mr. Josef Herman's paintings and drawings of manual workers and their environment which have a distinguished and individual place in contemporary British art. An appreciative introduction by Mr. Edwin Mullins discusses the artist's development in the twenty years covered by the reproductions and the qualities in which his originality lies. It is a justifiable conclusion that he is concerned with the ideal in the sense that he generalizes in both form and content. Though a Welsh mining village where he spent some years gave a direction to his painting, he has never been a "social realist" or one to comment on the miner's lot. He does not necessarily show the worker at work, often as a contemplative figure, a description as applicable to his field-labourers, peasants and fishermen as to his miners. He avoids the assertively proletarian gestures of the Belgian Expressionists. Permeke, who, however, evidently influenced Mr. Herman's work at one stage. The drawings in particular display a feeling for the sculptural massiveness of form rather than Expressionist exaggeration. Of his colour it is well observed that "there is gold in the grey". Some reservations may be felt about the wording of his quoted dictum that "To be truly relevant art must provoke thought and stimulate feeling rather than delight the senses" but it may be interpreted as his personal aim of depicting a basic humanity without inappropriate embellishment.

MYERS, BEGNANO S. *Art and Civilization*. 423pp. Paul Hamlyn, £4 4s.

A revised edition of the book by Dr. Myers which first appeared ten years ago, tracing the development of the visual arts in relation to their environment. Substantial alterations have been made in the text to the sections on the Far East and on modern painting, sculpture, and architecture. The visual presentation has been redesigned with good effect and the wealth of illustration is a appealing feature. More than 100 black-and-white have been added, others changed for better views of architecture and sculpture. An extra 100 colour subjects include a number of outstanding works not often seen in reproduction. There is an extensive bibliography, a glossary and full index. The whole is a remarkably comprehensive work of general reference, its twenty-seven sections ranging from prehistoric painting to mid-twentieth-century Op art, from Stonehenge to Brasília.

## Biography and Memoirs

ANDERSON, KENNETH. *The Tiger Roars*. 219pp. Allen and Unwin, 30s.

India is the setting, the central character. So, as you could expect, these slices of memoir-tale on man-eating tigers and the like. This is all exciting. Mr. Anderson includes, however, encounters with a dacoit and some mysteries of the east. There is, too, a moving account of the death of an aged elephant.

ERLIS, GILBERT. *The Life that Late He Led: A Biography of Cole Porter*. 383pp. W. H. Allen, £2 5s.

This is a fascinating biography in the true sense: it makes absorbing reading about a rather repellent subject.

[The inclusion of a book in this list does not preclude its subsequent review]

American "show biz". The society it depicts is extravagant and has only one normative value, success. But the central character, though subservient to that value, has a strain of something nobler, as was shown in the courage with which he faced the long years of pain and ill health that followed a riding accident when he was forty-six. Both legs were crushed so badly that amputation was advised. Sheer willpower saved this off and kept him alive and working for another twenty-six years. Cole Porter had no illusions about the nature of his talent, which was for ephemeral songs in musical comedy and film: what his biographer calls his "no praise—no good" psychology included the recognition that his compositions dated. Rather more about his musical life and talent, however, would have been welcome: we learn that he liked playing piano but not much about his taste. The book is written too much in the style of the publicity agent, but its marshalling of facts and dates is that of an historian and sometimes the character drawing, as of Porter's wife, strikes the reader as at once sympathetic and judicious.

EWEN, DAVID. *Leonard Bernstein*. 175pp. W. H. Allen, 25s.

"Like a shoestring catch in the centrefield—mike it and you're a hero. Muff it and you're a dope. Bernstein made it," was the *New York Daily News's* tribute to Bernstein's debut in 1943 to lucky break when Bruno Walter was taken ill. He was then the youngest man ever to conduct the New York Philharmonic. Mr. Ewen's tribute, also very much in the popular style, describes how this intrepid hero to the flourishing family beauty parlour supply business came to make it and what happened when he went on making it. Those whose interest in Mr. Bernstein for "Lenny" as Mr. Ewen usually calls him is matched by a taste for the prolonged, adulatory panegyric will find something to interest them here.

SEMMELER, CLEMENT. *The Banjo of the Bush*. 263pp. Angus and Robertson, 42s.

Rough-riding, journalist, celebrity, and a score of other things besides, A. B. Paterson collected many many more of his own, including "Waltzing Matilda". In this energetic biography Mr. Semmler digs deep into his writings to catch the flavour of his work and to present his reactions to men and events. Paterson brought a clear Australian eye to bear on Churchill, Allenby and French. He had something to say on everything from the sport of kings down under to Cairo in the First World War.

## Education

MORRIS, IVOR. *Disciplines of Education*. 336pp. Allen and Unwin, 22s. (Paperback, 28s.)

As long as there are examinations there will be books summarizing lives and giving gobblets about great men and their works. This one goes deeper than most and has a good bibliography to each of its sections as well as the usual well-intentioned synopses, from Plato to Skinner and Karl Mannheim.

PEEL, MAIKE. *Seeing to the Heart*. 296pp. Chatto and Windus, 35s. (Paperback, 18s.)

Student teachers who want to know how to apply the attractive ideals of civility and imagination to their teaching of English to young children, add this book to a growing bibliography. Sometimes Miss Peel seems cavalier in her rejection of a certain word or a certain author but on the whole she is as reasonable and persuasive as she is practical.

## Gardening

ROPER, LANNING. *The Sunday Times Gardening Book*. 240pp. Nelson, £3 3s.

During the past five years Mr. Lanning Roper's articles in *The Sunday Times* have been a weekly joy to gardeners. But Sunday papers are apt to get used for lighting Monday's bonfire, and all the valuable advice goes up in smoke. So here is what we have been waiting for—the best of his articles between two covers. Mr. Lanning Roper is an artist: he knows exactly how to balance the brightness of flower colours with the subtlety of foliage, the empty spaces

of lawn with those of planted areas, low bushy shrubs with tall trees, far rounded plant forms with thin spiky ones. His knowledge of unusual plants is vast, but this does not prevent him from advocating the use of the humblest cottage flowers in places where their charm is welcome. When good taste and wide knowledge are backed by personal experience, the reader's confidence is assured and he can feel that the advice given is sound. The author writes clearly and vividly, his instructions are easy to follow, and he conveys his enthusiasm and real love of gardening to his readers.

The book is well produced, has a very thorough index, the black-and-white photographs are clear and excellent, and the colour plates, rather better than most, except for the one opposite page 92, where the "rich lilac and Parma violet" of the rose Rose-Marie Violet have come out pink. The only other complaint is that for a book which does not mention large-flowered chrysanthemums, it seems odd to choose a huge blown-up photograph of a bright yellow chrysanthemum as dust-cover.

## History

GNV, PETER and the Editors of Time-Life Books. *Age of Enlightenment*. 192pp. Time-Life International, 36s.

Advances in colour photography, and perhaps too the influence of the small screen, are producing more and more books whose first appeal is to the eye. *Age of Enlightenment* is first and foremost a handsome picture-book which sets out to convey visually the spirit and achievements of its century. The subdued rich colouring of many of these pictures, as in "The Rake's Progress" series and the scenes illustrating the Grand Tour, is satisfying to the eye. For those willing to go a little deeper there is Professor Gay's scholarly text with its comprehensive account of the philosophical thought, the social moods and the artistic accomplishments of the Enlightenment.

ROVER, CONSTANCE. *The Punch Book of Women's Rights*. 127pp. Hutchinson, 35s.

It has been a long century from the day when for many a young girl the alternative to semi-starvation as a seamstress was a marriage which offered a reasonable chance of getting the side of her husband's boot on her head on a Saturday night, to this in which she is free to choose between being a nursery school helper and a dand cert. Dr. Rover, who has told the story of the struggle for women's rights in her *Women's Suffrage and Party Politics, 1866-1914*, has now chronicled it through 100 years of cartoons and comments in *Punch*. There could be few better sources for non-scientific social history—including that of *Punch* itself. The early Radical journal, in which it is not always remembered, the *Song of the Shire* was first published, has had its moments of bone-headedness and its decades of the comiest kind of snobbery, and it is no farther ahead of the thinking of its age today than in mid-Victorian times (see the cartoon on married women teachers). But the heart has usually been true, in the sense of being quick to take the part of the oppressed, and the head was always liable to revolt at the sheer idiosyncrasy of some of the opposition to the votes for women campaign. How is regarded the total senselessness of the more extreme militants to the more extreme does not tell us. Even at this distance one wonders intermittently what it is the martyr Emily Davison, who threw herself in front of the King's horse at the 1913 Derby, had got off with a few broken ribs and contrived to kill the jockey. Or even, in a hippocratic society, the horse.

## Philosophy

DE LIBRIS, ISHA SCHWARTZ. *Herak, Egyptian Culture*. Translated by Sir Ronald Fraser. 220pp. Hodder and Stoughton, 35s.

Herak, a young Egyptian whose earliest training has been described as "a Herak Chick Pea", is in this book put through a course of further education which initiates him into the secrets of Egyptian temple wisdom. He and his fellow initiates engage in instruction by conversation with various teachers who are given vague titles: the Sage, the Astronomer, the

Master, the Symbolist, and so on. The story is told almost in the form of a Platonic dialogue, and there can be little doubt that the author's intention is that it should provide a progressive exposition of Egyptian thought. But the thought presented here is a far cry from what can be determined from a matter-of-fact study of Egyptian writings. It is an interpretation wholly personal to the author, much is fanciful and based on shaky philological ideas, the whole is esoteric and symbolist. It is hard to know how to classify the book, and it is harder to decide for what audience it is intended. It is scarcely a novel, although it is very imaginative, it is not a treatise on Egyptian thought, although it is ostensibly about Egyptian ideas. It is, however, hard reading, in spite of being well and smoothly translated by Sir Ronald Fraser.

## Psychology

BROWN, OLIVE LYLE. *You Inside*. 121pp. Allen and Unwin, 21s.

The author's philosophy is based upon the teachings of Dr. W. H. Bates, the ophthalmologist whose methods greatly impressed Aldous Huxley, F. Matthias Alexander, the prophet of "constructive conscious control", and Dr. Roger Vittoz, a Swiss psychiatrist who claims to have discovered a hitherto unknown variety of brain vibrations. She outlines a method of re-education based on their work which is alleged to provide relief from fatigue and tension and to increase sensory awareness, emotional fulfilment and self-control.

There is no doubt that some people have been helped by methods of this kind, which place stress on improved habits of posture and movement, muscular relaxation, and the improvement of concentration and control through systematic exercises. At the same time, it should be clearly understood that the physiological basis of these methods is very little understood, and that claims about "special kinds of vibration" and the like should be treated with the utmost scepticism. Further, like most writers on re-educational topics, the writer cites no figures and seems not to appreciate the need for controlled experiment in assessing the value of the therapy she advocates.

## Railways

NICK, O. S. *The G.W.R. Stars, Castles and Kings*. Part 1: 1916-1930. 159pp. David and Charles, £2 2s.

A full and (for all true railwaymen) fascinating examination of the great years at Swindon when George Jackson Churchward was transforming the locomotive stud. Mr. Nick has come across some extremely interesting new material and those who think they know all about Churchward's "Stars" and "Castles" and C. B. Collett's "Kings" may be in for a surprise. A special treat is the chapter on "The Great Bear", that massive Pacific built long before Pacifics were fashionable in Britain, which is accompanied by some original design drawings by Mr. F. W. Hawksworth (later Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Great Western) who worked with Churchward on the project. A second volume describing the later development on "Kings" and "Castles" is to come.

## Religion

SPENCER, SEYMOUR. *The Good That I Would...* 125pp. Darton, Longman and Todd, 6s.

This volume in the "Where We Stand" series, which is intended to provide an introduction to theological and moral questions for college students, is concerned with the impediments to free moral responsibility and is written by a psychiatrist who has both academic and clinical experience. His starting point is that "it is useless for Christians of today to act as if Freud and his successors had added nothing to our understanding of the springs of human behaviour. It is even less realistic to assume hopelessly that the traditional assertion by Christians of essential moral freedom". A scholarly summary of the main psychoanalytic theories and a clear account of mental illness in its various forms provide the necessary background for a discussion that is always helpful—and hopeful too.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## LIBRARIANS

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